scheme which they thous's that Russia might have consented to without an hurt to her dignity, and in a manner highly honor' all to her as a first class European Fewer, if she had so inclined to prove to the world that her policy sa as pacific as she had always declared it to be of 's remove the uneasmess of Europe by giving marant's against future acts of agression which she well-red she did not contemplate. The Russian Plenipo-tentiaries asked for forty-signt hours to consider the proposal which was made to them, as well as another proposal brought forward by the French Ambarsador, and agreed to by me-to exclude all vessels of war from the Black Sea, and to render it a sea for commercial purposes alone. The conference was then suspended, not actually broken off. My noble friend Lord J Russell left Vienna on the 23d of last month, and M. Brouyn de PHuys remained behind for a few days, and that plenipotensiony and the Earl of Westmoreland were invited, on the part of Russia, to attend another conference in order to receive some propositions, and M. Drouyn de PHuys and the Earl of Westmoreland agreed to attend. We are in possession of the terms of those propositions, but not of the discussion which took place upon them; but the representatives of the allies unantmonsity agreed that the proposition made ever not likely to promote the object which we have at heart. My loids, this is the present state of things; and, although we are prepared to consider any distinct proposal on the part of Russia, still, it is not ensured desirable that these negotitions should be continued without the probability of their leading to any satisfactory result. Your lordships will find in the protocols to be laid upon the table, not simply the record of a conclusion which has been arrived at, but 'a report of the discussions that took place, and of the feelings that were expressed by the representatives of each Power. (Hear, hear.) I think your lordships will find in the protocols to be laid upon the table, not simply the record of a c

with the vigorous prosecution of military operations. (Hear.)

The Earl of Derry—My lords, I freely admit that the noble earl ought not to disclose to us anything which might be prejudicial to the public interests. Neverthe less, I must be permitted to say that the statement which he has just made to your lordships appears to me be of a very usastifactory nature. Undoubtedly, before discussions can take place in this house upon the present state of public affairs, it will be necessary that we should have before us the papers which have been promised, and which, I am glad to find, are not alone to contain the more decisions and opinions of the various Pewers that were present at the conferences, but also the arguments and grounds upon which those Powers based their respective conclusions. Undoubtedly, also, from such a collection of documents we may gain considerable light not only as to what is past, but on what is of still more importance—our prospects for the fusheed their respective conclusions. Undoubtedly, also, from such a collection of focuments we may gain considerable light not only as to what is past, but on what is of still mere importance—our prospects for the future. But I must say that although I concur with the nebble earl that no prospect, however slight, of obtaining a safe and honorable peace should be sacrificed by this country, yet I have heard from him, almost with feelings of rearet, that an extent of forbearance has been shown on the part of the allied Powers in regard to their demand upon Russia, the good policy of which may be open to serious question. (Hear, hear.) The propositions of the allies having been totally rejected, and no counter propositions—at least, none of a reasonable character—having been offered by the enemy. I must repeat that I tourn with regret that I frest propositions and fresh negotiations are still in prespect, because I fears that they can disjuring the cause of the Wastern Powers. (Hear, hear.) I must say, that I think the propositions which have been made by the allied Powers to Russia are even now nelow those which the requirements of the cause demand; and that the concessions which were made to hear, even if they had been accepted, would have reneated before the propositions are seen now nelow those which the government of Austria is in earnest in its endeavor to bring about a safe and honorable peace; I hope it is in earnest in its desire to fulfil its engagements to support by active assistance the one deriver of the allies to obtain a satisfactory peace, and that it intends fastifully to perform obligations the hope of inducing Austria to contract which has cost England and France so much of prectous time and valuable advantage in their military operations g(Hear, hear.) My lards, we are now in the second year of this war, and throughout the whole of its progress we have been told over and over sain that, although it wasquite true that Her Majesty's late government and the greeness of the point of the propose of erastination and delay which she has pursued for the last two years. (Hear, hear.) My lords, we are now in the midst of the second campsign, and it is a matter of the sutmost importance—it is, in fact, the essential groundwork and basis of all our future operations, that we should precisely know in what position we stand, not only towards Prussia—for that is already pretty clear, I think—but towards Austria likewiss. This knowledge must have the greatest influence, not only upon the course we should take in negotiation, but upon the military operations of our army. It must have the greatest effect upon our conduct and plans to know whether or not we are to recken on the host-lity, the neutrality, or the active and cordial co-operation of the power and resources of Austria, and every day and hour that passes without our coming to a full and distinct understanding with Austria, and without our really knowing where we are and show we stand, seriously aggravates our difficulties and enormously increases our expenditures and our risks (Hear, hear.) Therefore, my lords, although I do not wish to press the noble earl to make any statement which he may consider would be detrimental to the public service, yet I could not hear the explanation which he is as offered us to night leaving, as it does, all the most important questions involved in these negotiations in just the same state of uncertainty, hesitatin and vacillation as they have presented for so long a period, without expressing my regret at listening to such an unsatisfactory statement from a British minister. This prolonged uncertainty is almost an equal evil to the avowed hostility of Austria; and therefore, however important it may be for no to lose no substantial prospect of obtaining a estisfactory peace, I trust that Her Majesty's government will take care, even although deprived of the advantage of knowing what are the definite views and policy of Austria, not to intermit the smost vigorous exertions for the provection of the war, and not to suffer themse

most vigorous exercions for the procecution of the war, and not to suffer themselves to be diverted by these protracted and almost hopeles and illusory negotiations. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of Lansbowns—My lords, it is not possible for her Majesty's government to afford the noble earl opposite the information which he not unnaturally wishes to gain, with a due regard to the public interests. I trust, however, that they will be enabled to furnish it soon; but after what whise fallen from the noble earl, is enance refrain from saying on the part of the government that, although they have had a desire—a desire which in seed it was their bounden duty to entertain—to secure the co-operation of Austria, nevertheless they have not been induced, from any cain hope of securing that important advantage, to delay the immediate making of those middary and naced preparations which are essential to the proper conduct of the war. (Hear.) Undoubtedly, no expedient has been left untried in the endeavor to obtain that degree of co-operation from other Powers which we had a right to expect from them; but during the whole course of the neglistims, up to the conferences which lately took place at Vienna, certainly not a day has been lost in the advancement of those military preparations and efforts which might bring the war to a conclusion; and while I maintain that it is our duty to avail ourselves of every fair chance of effecting so desirable a result as a great European peace, I equally hold that up to the last moment we ought to relax noae of our exertions for prosecuting the war with energy and spirit. With the protocols about to be laid upon the argument, the discussions, and all the collateral transactions by which the agreement, beed upon those protocols.

Was accompanied. Undoubtedly, when they are laid upon the table, your lordships will receive an account of the argument, the discussions, and all the collateral transactions by which the agreement, beard upon those protocols.

The Earl of Mainranury—My noble friend to

en.
The Earl of MAINTENNEY —My noble friend is correct as saying that he described the plan suggested to Russia.

cone quits in unison with her dignity and home; but he did not state what the circ alternative was. I want to show whether it was that the Russian deet should be have the bear it was that the Russian deet should be have the property of th

the house.

On referring to the journals I find that the State papers alluded to in the royal message were of a voluminous description, and not inferior in importance or number to the papers we now expect. The House will recollect that this was two days before the arrival of the planing the principle.

lect that this was two days before the arrival of the plenipotentiary.

Mr. Rice.—I rise to order. (Oh, oh.) I am very unwilling to interrupt the right hon, gentleman. (Oh, oh.) I am nost desirous that he should have an opportunity of making a full statement of what he has to say; but I think it will conduce to the order of our proceeding; if the right hon gentleman confines himself within the lemits of a question. (Oh.)

The SPARKER—The light hon, gentleman having intimated that he would concludge with a motion, he is not ont of order. (Cheers.)

Viscount Palmerston—Sir, in answer to the question put to me by the right honorable gentleman, I beg to observe that he has referred to the case of negotiations in which it was perfectly clear, from the course of the negotiations even before they were concluded that peace was hopeless; and peace being hopeless, it was the duty of the government of the day to apply to Parliament for

was bepeless; and geace being hopeless, it was the duty of the government of the day to apply to Parliament for the means of more visorously carrying on the war. If my nothe friend had gone to St. Petersburg without there having been any previous discussion with any other Power—and if the result of a fortingly's or a month's negotiation at St. Petersburg had proved similar to that to which the right honorable gentleman reterred, the cases would be much more parallel than they have been. Now it is well known that it negotiations which my noble friend undertook were conducted by the intervention of the friendly government of Austris. It is well known that from the commencement of the same of the same of the commencement of the same of the same of the commencement of the same of the differences between Regiand and France on one hand, and Russis on the other, and that it was only a continuance of these efforts which led to the conferences in the terminal that it was only a continuance of these efforts which led to the conferences in the terminal that it was only a continuance of these efforts which led to the conferences in the terminal that it was only a continuance of these efforts which led to the conferences in the terminal that it was only a continuance of these efforts which led to the conferences will not terminate in a successful assumed to the conference were adjourned single described to the conference were adjourned single described to the conference were adjourned single described to the request of Russian minuser, the states of the Russian minuser, the states of the request of the Russian minuser, the states of the request of the Russian minuser, the states of this conference were adjourned from the return of the termination of her halpesty's government to shut the door to every future possible. The any single periodic certain, but I believe that up to this time the protocols or detailed resorts of the termination, then undoubtedly the ourse adjourned to the left that we had been an expensioned to the

Attempt at More Negotiations—Efforts to Make Peace—Reperted Military Convention between Austria and France, &c., &c.

[From the London News, May 3.]

The news from Vienna is contradictory in the extreme. A correspondent telegraphs to us that Austria has brought forward a new proposition with a view to solve the difficulties of the knotly third point, and that Prussia approves of it. It is needless to add, that a preposition having such parentage and such a sponsor is described as utterly madmissible. On the other hand, a private telegraph received yesterday in the city from Vienna states that the Austrian funds had failent two yer cent, in consequence of a rumor that the "Russian ambassador (whether Prince Gortschakoff or the ordinary Minister of Russia is meant does not appear) had left the city."

All that can be inferred from such condicting tidings is that the purposes of the two great German Powers are still macrutable—perhaps even to themselves. As to our own rulers, the tenor of the remarks in their organs in the press, for the last day or two, seems intended to prepare the public for a declaration that the p an of campaign in the Crimes must be entirely changed. For our part, to far from censuring such a resolution, we have long argued for its adoption. But the hesitation of ministers to come forward and tell the truth currencedly, seems to indicate that they are still without a planthat they are drifting rudderless at the mercy of the stream of center.

[From the London Chronicle, May 5.]

[From the London Chronicle, May 5.]

The rupture of the negotia ions has been made known to the government and the people now some ten days or a fortinglat. A week ago Lard John Rausell arrived. There is nothing winstever in the mature of the late proceedings to reader the preparation of the papers more than the proceedings to reader the preparation of the papers more than the process of the p

country that all their hopes of peace hal disappeared. We mean to let the question remais in the state in which it is. (Laughter from the opposition, followed by cheers from the ministerial bunches.) We wish to leave the coor to negotiation open."

from the ministerial benches.) We wish to leave the coor to negotiation open."

[From the Landen Times, May 4.]

The explanation of Jord Clarendon in the House of Lords last night has given official confirmation to that which rumor had already suggested with regard to the details of the conference of Vienna. It appears that the Allies precesed to Kussia two alternatives—one that the Euxine should be declared a neutral see, open to the commerce, and closed to the ships of war of all mations; the other, that the Russian force in that sea should be in some degree limited.

The Russian Flenipotentiaries rejected both these propositions, and afterwards made same counter propositions, and afterwards made same counter proposition of the lown, which England, France and Austria unanimously agreed was inadmissible. Still, however, lord Clarendon is unable to tell us what course Austria is about to adopt. Count Buol considers that the means for obtaining peace are not wholly exhausted, and that it will be the especial duty of Austria to endeavor to discover some means of attaining that end consistent with the engagement she has entered into with the other Powers. This, then, is what we know with certainty of the present state of our forcign relations. We confess we read these revelations with feelings of no small mortification.

the engage meat she has entered into with the other Powers. I his, then, is what we know with certainty of the present state of our foreign relations. We confess we read these revelations with feelings of no small mortification.

But, if we are determined to carry on war in a luke warm way—if we are to thick more of contiliating support than of winning battles—if we are to have Ministers who represent their own timidity and feebleness, instead of the manly and earnest spirit which animates the country—then, with or without Austria, with or without Fruesia, with or without Austria, with or without Fruesia, with a without Fruesia, with a with a without Fruesia Fruesia, with a without Fruesia Fruesia, with a without Fruesia, with a without Fruesia Fruesia, with a with Fruesia Fruesia, with a with with the Fruesia Fruesia, in Russian Poland, and in the Baltie. It is also reported, and it appears to be more than probable, as taking them from the fruesia Fruesia, with his more ment is to take the Russian defences round Toborgoum in the rear. This appears to be more than probable, as taking them from the fruesia Fruesia, which, I facer, will make the world for your side of the Cashitutionnel of pushic for surfavoria by which all our movements at Balaklava are hampered.

The plen of the campaign sketched above assumes the perfect loyalty and decision of the

refuse reasonable terms if Austria openly and conditive tells her than refusal will be followed by a declaration of war. General Hess on the frontier, the combined fiset in the Baltic, and the allied army in the Crimea, are arguments which even fanatician dares not resist; and, in placing Alexander II. in the difficulty, Francis Joseph would be doing an act of griendship.

There is a mystary about the conference at Vienna, and our minister druss to lift the veil which conceals it. Nothing further has been elicited from Lord Palmerston than that culled papers, giving certain explanations, will be presented to Parliament in a few days. Lord Clarendon, on Tuesday, thunted interogation by quitting the Hours of Lords, an admission of which, by the Marquis of Ianadowne, collivened the gravity of the peers, for Parliament just now is prome to laughter.

[From the Manchester Examiner, May 5.]

Austria has not yet abandoned the field of negotiation; and efforts are making astwiens to discover some mode of compromising differences, which may possibly, in the last resort, prove successful. For the influence of Austria will finally go a long way to decide the issue; and what she will, or will not fight for, must eventually determine the policy of Russia, if not of the Western Powers.

The Insurrection in Lettle Russia.

Private letters from 5t, Petersburg confirm the telegraphic announcement of the insurrection of the pearsnits in the Ukraice, and state further, that it has already axtended to the governments of Poltawa, Tchernigoff, and Kharkoff. The names of twesty lauded proprietors whem the maddened monjits have destroyed, together with their wives and children, have reached St. Petersburg. M. Poletien, one of the richest proprietors in the government of Tchernigoff, was burned alive in his county house at Belet. The same severe pressure caused by the war, which has driven the passants of little Russia to insurreccion, is stated to be felt at St. Petersburg, where every article of consumption is at famine price.

Spain.

AN ALLIED MILITARY CONTINGENT—HER ARMY AND EER RESOURCES.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times, writing en april 27th, rays:—"the Epose of last might refers to the reports of the possibility of Spain and Portugal imitating Piedment, and joining the allies against Russia. "We have heard," continues the same journal, "that such a desire has been indirectly expressed by Powers friendly and allied to Spain, and that, with the perspective of a more or less efficacious co-operation on the part of Spain, considerable financial offers, and offers of support with Rome and the United States, &c., have been made." This is quite premature—a sort of fee'ler—and I can, perhaps, conjecture whence; t proceeds. I doubt that the Spanish government would be found willing to fornish a corps d'armée, as Piedmont has done. For the present it needs its troops at home and in Cu. a, in case of disturbances there, or of a Cartist movement here. But it is not impossible that there may be feating in the mind of the ministry some notion of permitting the enlist nent of a legion here, in consideration of England and France giving their guarantee for a loan to be raised by Spain. In my opinion this would be purchasing such a concession at too dear a rate. There are recruiting grounds as good or better than Spain, where no price is put upon permission. Even if—which, I repeat, is at present improbable—Spain were to enter frankly into the alliance and send her contingent of 15,000 men, these would in the end, judging from all precedents, prove costly auxiliaries, for they would be sure to be found in want of things which the English and French would have to supply—although that might arise, not, as in former times, from bad administration, when as the Duke said, they were "always in want of everything at the most critical moment," but from the poverty of the home government.

A despatch from Madrid, dated the 30th of April, says some doubts were entertained as to whether the Queen would give her consent to the bill for the sai

Later advices state that the Queen had signed the bill. Much commotion existed in the Provinces.

Financial Intelligence.

[From the London Times, May 4]

The Bank of England to-day have reduced their rate of discount from 4% per cent, at which it had stood since the 5th of last month, to 4 per cent.

An advance in the funds having been caused yester day by the anticipation of the measure, no further alteration has resulted. It is regarded with general satisfaction, since it will impart confidence, which is greatly needed, while its influence on the actual value of many, which was already below the rate now adopted, will be too slight to have, in any important degree, an unfavorable action on the foreign exchanges. Probably 4 per cent will remain the rate for a long time. The contingencies of an extended war and of the next harvest are these which might operate in an adverse direction, and on the other hand there is the certainty that the steady influx of specie must soon be increased by arrivals from Australia, which have been delayed for weeks by easterly winds. Even the contingencies of the war are not all of a character to lessen the possibilities of an easy money market, since with each day of their continuance a further contraction of business is observable, while by far the largest proportion of direct expenditure incurred is for home materials and labor. Russia, meanwhile, is obliged to import immense supplies, and to submit, in consequence, to a drain of gold which has for many months assisted in producing that tavorable state of our money relations with the continent which is still maintained and is likely to continue Under these circumstance the harvest is the most important subject of consideration, and, although no opinion can yet be formed on its prospects, the fast is obvious that the lowering of the rate of interest can have no bearing on it, except such as prudence would dictate, since, as far as it has any elect, it can only increase the facilities for importations of grain at the present mome

sent moment, and to that extent lessen the possible evils of a failure.

Markets.

London Money Market, Friday Evening, May 4.—With the exception of a short period of reaction, the English funds have been steady to-day at the improved prices of last evening. Consols, which then left off at 88% to 89, were first quoted 88% to 2%, and after a fall to 88%, for which no particular cause could be observed, the market re-assumed a tone of firmness, and there were finally again buyers at 88%.

The closing accounts from the Paris Bourse this evening show that the recent rise is fully maintained, prices for money being unaltered, while in those for the account there has been a fresh advance of nearly a quarter per cent.

count there has been a fresh advance of nearly a quarter per cest.

The continental advices continue generally favorable
with regard to the appearance of the exchanges. In
Paris the rate is maintained with great firmness, and at
Hamburg the tendency to reaction has cased, and a rise
is again taking place, owing to money having become
more abundant at 2½ per cent.

From St. Petersburg it is mentioned that all the markets are duil, the overland trade being too uncertain
and expensive to be carried on, except upon a cautious
scale.

WRIGHT JUNION & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

WRIGHT JUNIOR & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

and expensive to be carried on, except upon a cautious scale.

WRIGHT JUNIOR & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, May e, 1855.

Our cotton market closed firmly on the 37th ult. (the date of our last circular advices per Asia.) and for the week under review, the demand has continued on the same extensive scale noticed for the past eight weeks, both speculators and exporters participating freely in the business in progress. As later advices from the American ports are received, fresh impetus is imparted to the transactions, and prices assume a hardening tendency.

The activity in our corn market, noticed in our last as having set in, has continued with unabated vigor throughout the week, and with large transactions daily in all articles of breadstuffs, prices of each have further advanced, wheat to the extent of 6d. per 70 lbs., flour ls. to 2s. per pol., and indian corn 2s. per quarter.

The weather is still raw and cold for the season, and country complaints are numerous; but rain having fallen yesterday, indicates an early change, which is much needed to benefit vegetation. To day's market was not so numerously attended, and extreme prices were with difficulty obtained.

Ashes are in fair request; sales of 200 barrels at 30s. for pots, and 3ds. for pearls per cwt. Bark has changed hands to the extent of 100 hogsheads, at 9s. to 9s. 6d. per cwt for Philadelphia firsts. Beeswax: retail parcels realize £7 12s. 6d. per cwt.

CLOVEREEED—Season mearly over; sales confined to 20 bags of rair white at 56s per cwt. Lard maintains the currency of 48s to 60s per cwt, with sales of 200 toss. Tallow—Prices have reacted in favor of buyers, and only a moderate business transpired.

TERPENINE—No sales of rough. Spirits have realized 36s. to 36s. per cwt.; sales 500 barrels. Rice—Small sales of inferior parcels have been made at 29s. per cwt. for Carolina. Resin sells readily at 4s. 24. 2s. 5s. 6d. for common up to 8s. for fine per cwt, sales 5,000 barrels.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, May 4, 1855.

In our last circular we advised a material advance in breadstuffs. On Monday advices from the States induced holders to ask a still further advance, and a good business was done in Indian corn, at 48s. to 49s. per 450 lbs. Flour was also in improved demand, and several transactions were made in Hosting cargoes of Haltic and Egyptian wheat at higher prices. At Mark Lane the market was quite excited, at advanced rates for all articles.

los. Flour was also in improved demand, and several transactions were made in floating cargoes of Haltic and Egyptian wheat at higher prices. At Mark I are the market was quite excited, at advanced rates for all articles.

At our market on Tuesday holders commenced by asking enhanced rates; this checked the demand, and very little business resulted. Since then the trade has been very quiet, and at to-day's market the advance of Monday was only obtainable for small quantities. The quotations are—Philadelphia and Baltimore flour, 42s. to 45s. per barrel, but without buyers; white wheat, nominally 12s. to 12s. per 70 lbs.; yellow Indian corn, 49s.; mixed, 48c., and white, 48s. to 48s. da per 480 lbs.

The weather is dry, but unseasonably cold, and last night there was a smart frost, which formed loe in exposed situations.

There are symptoms of a better demand for beef, and dealers show more disposition to go'l into stock. The sales this week are to a moderate extent, at \$2s. 6d. to 12s. for inferior to good brands prime mess.

Pork is less depressed, and a better demand is anticipated. Bacon continues in good demand, at improving rates; and a further advance is not unlikely. We quoto Cumberland cut 48s to 44s.; long mindles 44s. 6d. to 46s.; and short middles 46s. to 47s. per cwt. Lard—The advance made last week has been maintained, and the market cless firm, but not active, at 49s. to 50s. per cwt. Tailow is scarcely so active, and to force sales, a reduction would have to be made.

COMMON ROSEN—4s. 3d. per cwt. Quercitron bark quiet, at 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d.

COTTOX —The tenor of the American advices, and the reduction in the bank rate of interest, have kept the market in a state of excitement, and although the demand has been freely supplied, prices generally have advanced a full 3d. per 1b. since this day week. The sales reach 106,790 bales, of which 90,230 were americans.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.*S CREQULAR.

LONDOR, May 4—5 P. M.

A good business has been done in the colonial and foreign produce markets this wee

bille and Bembley. Dollars have advanced to \$8, 4d.

6d. American englies, 76a, 25.6.

6d. Port of the english of

LARD firm at 50s. a 51s. for Western in kegs.
TURPENTINE.—1,200 barrels rough sold at 9s.3d. As rican Epirits 37s.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Lagrange opera troupe, consisting of Mad. Lagrange, Signorina Costini, Signori Raffaele Mirate, Morelli, Marini and Rovere, appear on Monday evening next, in Donizetti's opera, "Lucia di Lammermour."

BOWERY THEATER.—This evening the tale of enchantenent called the "Seven Temptations," will be played. Messrs. Cony, Webb, Dunn, Miss Hittert, Mrs. Cooke and Mrs. Dunn in leading parts. The nautical drama entitled the "North Fols," will conclude the amusements.

BROADWAY THEATER.—The programme for this evening cannot fail to fill the theater. It is seldom two artists of great dramatic celebrity appear on the same night. Mr. Davenport will, suntain the part of Claude Meltotte and Miss F. Vining as Pauline. The farce, "As Like as Two Peas," concludes all.

BENEON'S THEATER—Three very amusing nices are and

Like as Two Peas," concludes all.

BUNDON'S THEAPRE—Three very amusing pieces are annous ced for this evening's amusement, namely, "John Jones," with Burton as Guy Goodluck, "Take That Girl Away," Burton as Septimus Poddle, and the 'Spectre Bridegroom." All of Burton's company appear.

WALLACK'S THEATER—The petite comedy of the "Captain of the Watch" commences the entertainments, and the comedy of the "Hefr at Law" will follow. Elake, Brougham. Stewart, Vincent, Chippenpale, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Conover and Mrs. Stevens appear.

Blake, Mrs. Conover and Mrs. Stevens appear.

LAFARGE'S THEATRE.—A bill of great variety for tonight. The comic drama of "Delicate Grouns," a divertissement, in which Mad. Soto, M. Caresse, Mile. Dacy
Barre and M. Smith appear. The comedy of "Monsieur
Jacques," with M. Barnett in that that character, will
follow; and all will close with "La Mauja de Seville."

AMBECAN MUSEUM.—The afternoon and evening entertainments at this place of amusement consist of the
drama of "Eustache"—Mr. Clarke, Miss Mestayer, and
other favorities in the east.

WOOD, MUSEUM SONGER A VALUE STREET, while for this

other favorities in the east.

Wood's Minstreis offer a very attractive bill for this evening.

Buckint's Serenaders play "Matrimonial Speculations"—a laughable piece.

Perham's Minstreis—a very good company—offer attractive features for this evening.

The Pyne and Harrison English Opera Company.—We take much pleasure in copying and endorsing the following article from the Providence Daily Post:—
Maritana—The opera of "Maritana," the best of Wal-

We take much pleasure in copying and endorsing the following article from the Providence Daily Past:—

Maritana.—The opera of "Maritana," the best of Wallace's compositions, was produced last evening with the strongest east it has ever been our lot to witness. The Gitana of Miss Louiss Pyne is one of those charming representations that this gifted young lady so continually creates. To speak of her singing is but to "gild reduced gold." With a melifinous voice and a capability of rapid execution, she excels all her compeers. Sontag, perhaps in her best days, possessed equally the same valuable gill—an admirable munician. She is as successful in the simple balled as in the excite roulade, whilet as a municum she takes rank with the most accomplished. Miss Susan Pyne, the senior sister, is also a charming expount of such roles as require a contraite voice. She, like her sister, is also an admirable yeach cled artists. Mr. W. Harrison, who for rears has held the first rank in the English Opera, combines with first class vocal powers, expabilities as an actor of the first class. His voice is a fine tenor, and, educated in the best school, his representation of "Don Consar de Busan" was admirable, whilst his singing created a perfect invore. We only regret we cannot have a repetition of this charming opera. Mr. Horneastie and the eithers of this first class troupe, are all educated in the school of sciencedand perfected in their profession by long experience. We are therefore satisfied whilst these artistee remain, that our theatre will be crowded, On the present evening Miss L. Pyre will introduce the far famed cong of the "Sky Lark"—an aria in which she competes successfully with the "Swyclish Nightingale."

This talented company are about to commence a summer engagement at Niblo's Garden.

This talented company are about to commence a summer cogagement at Niblo's Garcen.

Political Intelligence.

There are five States which have failed to fill vacancies in the United States Senate. The segis of Pettit of Indians, Cooper of Pennsylvania, Atchison of Missouri, Norris and Williams of New Hampshire, and Gwin of California, remain vacant.

The charter election in Honesdals, Pa., on the 12th inst., resulted in the choice of the Know Nothing ticket Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, the whig representative of the highth district of Georgia to the last Congress, has written a five column letter declining a renomination, on the ground that his friends and supporters have all gone over to the Know Nothings. Mr. Stephens has set his face against the American movement, and thus consigned himself to private life.

B. Jehnson Barbour, of Orange, as nounces himself an independent candidate for Congress in the Seventh district of Virginia.

The Poughkeepsie Engle, a Seward while paper, takes ground in favor of an extra session of the Legislature of this State.

The Num Injunction Case.
UNITED STATUS CIRCUIT GOURT.
Before Chief Justice Nelson.
Josephine M. Bunkley agt. Robert M. De Witt, James

Jacopport, William S. Tasialé, and Charles H. Back.—
Is Equit — Morion vox as insurement.—This is a bill sleb by the complainent against the defendant, for the purpose of restraining them from the publication of certain manuscripts of a work entitled "My Book, or The Vall Upilitied," of which the has taken out a copyright. The motion is now for a princinary injunction, and involves the merit of the controversy only so far as may be necessary to ascertain whether or not the case presented is such as to require the south of the controversy only so far as may be necessary to ascertain whether or not the case presented is such as to require the south of the complainant is not the proprietor or authorses of the manuscripts, and, 2. That admitting he to be the proprietor and authorses, Beals, non-controversy only the controversy of the work, and did, in pursuance thereof, contract with 120 Witz Davenport, two of the other defendants, for such publication. As to the first ground—The book papers on this motion, and is now before mo. It is entitled "My Book, or The Veil Upilited; a Tale of Popish Intrigue and Policy, by Josephine M Bankey, late Novice at Rt. Josephi's kiary land.—including a Narrative of the controversy of the propers on the south of the propers of the great of the great propers of the dangers of jectifical multiple and the control of the first propers of the dangers of jectifical multiple and propers of the dangers of jectifical multiple and the control of the first propers of the dangers of jectifical multiple and propers of the dangers of jectifical multiple and propers of the propers of Davenport, two of the other defendants. There is no pretune that he had any written authority. It is sought to be made out by verbal statements and corroborating circumstances. This is met by the denial of authority in any form by the complainable, supported by the deposition of her father and sincer. If they are to be credited, Beale has repeatedly admitted that he had no authority, had done wrong, and expressed his regret at his conduct in the business. The deposition of the father, who naturally must have taken a deep interest in the matter, is very full and par ticular, both as to the relation in which Beale stood in respect to the manuscripts of his daughter, the terms and concitions of it, and also as to his admissions since the difficulty has arisen, repeatedly made to the father, that he had acted without authority in ertering into the contract for publication. The book itself contains a certificate of the Mayor and ether public men of Norfolk, of the character of the father as "a gentleman of probity and nonor," and entitled, therefore, that neither of these grounds of defence has been sustained, and that in the present posture of the case, the preliminary injunction herefolder granted must be continued till the final hearing.

" My Book, Or the Veil Uplifted " TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORR HERALD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NORPOLK, Va., May 16, 1855.

In your paper of Tuesday, the 15th inst., you make it appear in the report of the injunction case of Miss Josephine Bunkley vs. Dewitt & Davenport, et al. "that Miss Upshur and myself are the sole authors of 'My Pook, Or the Veil Uplifted;" "that Miss Bunkley's statements were clothed in new language, and entirely re-written by me, &c., &c." This is totally incorrect. I have no connection with this book in any way, or with the parties who are concerned in it. In my "official" espacity as Clerk of the United States District Court in this city, I was called upon to take and certify the affidavits of Mr. Beale, Mr. Dunber, Mr. Bunkley, Miss Sarah J. Bunkley, and Miss Upshur, to be used as evidence on the bearing of tels case, and this official act I performed. Will you come the justice to correct the error of your reporter by the insertion of this card, and thus place me belore your readers in my proper position. Very respectfully,

AN IMPORTANT SUIT IN NEW ORLEANS—HON.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT IN NEW ORLEANS—HON.
PHERE SCILE AGAIN AT THE BAR.—The New Orleans Grescent usys, the name of Pierre Soulé, as a plain counsellorat law, made its appearance in the Sixth District
Court of New Orleans, on the 8th inst., appended to the
biggest job that has turned up in the courts for some
time. The petition is that of Antoine Michaud and
Francois Quetant, executors of the late Nicholas Girod,
and Michaud as atterney for the heirs, praying for the
recovery from the heirs of Jean Francois Girod, for
whom Hyppolite Pargaud is agent or universal legates,
the sum of \$198,0.0. which they received by a judgment
of the United States Supreme Court in 1846 against Nicholas Girod's heirs; this amount being the available
proceeds, or 25 per cent, of an astate of \$710,000 which
Nicholas Girod, previous to his death, in 1840, willed to
his heirs, friends, and to charitable institutions. The
jetition is a long as d intricate one, and we had not time
jesterday to unravel it sufficiently to state its precise
nature. Louis Jarier is associated with Mr. Soulé fer
counsel in the cause.

Arrest Of A Catholic Primer.—Rev. F. Tur-

ARREST OF A CATHOLIO PRIMET.—Rev. F. Turcott, formerly the Catholic priest of the French congregation here, was arrested at Fort Edward yesterday, and cammitted to the juil at Salem, on a charge of defrauding the trustees of St. John Baptiste Church of this city of their church property. It seems that Turcott obaised possession of the church here under the pledge o bold it for the congregation, and after securing the life, he made it over to Rishop McCloskey, at the same ime obtaining notes from the trustees to pay up indebtedness. The notes were also given to the bishop. Previous to his leaving froy, and after the destruction of the church by fire, Turcott sold the oreaments belonging to it, and kept the money. Altogether, the trustees were left in debt by the management of their priest to the amount of some \$8,000, and have nothing whatever to show for it. Turcott with strial at the next session of the Oyer and Terminer in Washington county. Unable to find the required bail—\$2,000—he is now in jail. The trustees believe that Hashop McCloskey is ignorant of the transactions of Turcott, and that he will not directly or indirectly amotion them.—Troy Times, May 10.

BREADSTUFFS AND LUMBER AT OSWEGO.—The Oswego Palladium gives the total receipts of wheat, flour, corn and lumber for the season, from Jan. 1, as follows:—